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**Swapping Horses.**  
The war enters into the calculations of some of Mr. Wilson's friends considerably. Their idea is that if it is still in progress next year the President cannot be defeated for reelection. They express themselves in a well known phrase, and declare that the country will not swap horses while crossing a stream.

That was a very effective phrase in the campaign of 1864. Then we were not only at war, but at war among ourselves. For more than three years the north and the south had been lunging at each other with terrible effect. Hostilities had begun under Mr. Lincoln, and here he was a candidate for a second term. Should he have it?

His opponents could see only failure in his efforts to restore peace and preserve the Union. Turn him out and commit the task to another. The man who had not been able to perform the task in the time he had consumed could not perform it at all. It was hid from them and from others that he was within a few months of success.

The Lincoln men gave many reasons why there should be no halt, and clinched them all with the homely illustration quoted. Why change horses while crossing a stream? The more the country pondered the question the stronger Mr. Lincoln as a candidate became. He had made progress. He had the situation well in hand. He had grown in public estimation. On election day he overwhelmed the opposition, and, inspired by the vote of confidence, he pressed on to triumph in the field. He was re-elected in November, and early in the following spring the southern confederacy collapsed.

No parallel runs between that case and the case supposed for next year in Mr. Wilson's behalf. If the war is still in progress in Europe and we are still not a party to it, our domestic issues will then most concern us. The question will be as to whether the Wilson policies have helped or hurt the country, and the campaign will be fought accordingly.

Of more interest just now are the possibilities of the Mexican matter. If we should intervene by force in Mexico within the next few months and a stubborn conflict result it might continue until next year, and become a factor in our national campaign. Then Mr. Wilson's friends might argue against a change while the country was engaged with a foreign foe. But, even in that event, Mr. Wilson's whole course toward Mexico, beginning with his policy of "watchful waiting," would legitimately come in for discussion, and be discussed very frankly by the opposition.

A change of name for Warsaw would be only a mild incident of the new complications which will confront the students of geography when the schools open again.

The country will heartily sympathize with the peace projects of Miss Jane Addams, even though a demand for preparedness for emergencies continues to develop.

Submarine commanders are evidently expected to leave questions of international law strictly to those who have specialized in the subject.

**Mr. McAdoo at Cornish.**  
The appearance of Secretary McAdoo at Cornish is interesting. Several questions are suggested by the visit.

First, the revenue question. What shall be done to increase the government's income. At present it is too small. It does not meet existing requirements, and will be alarmingly inadequate if larger outlays are voted by the new Congress. Shall they be voted? Public sentiment so declares. A larger army and a larger navy are required, and a large amount of money will be necessary to foot the bills. And other items will press, all calling for liberal appropriations. Present revenue arrangements should be revised at once, and suggestions from the Treasury Department will be expected by Congress.

There is promise of a renewal of the contest over the ship purchase bill. Senator Williams of Mississippi has just predicted it. As the scheme found its chief support last winter in Treasury circles, presumably Mr. McAdoo will be active again when the ball opens. Whether his views have undergone any modification, and especially as the result of the pan-American financial conference, in which he took a prominent part, is not known.

Advocates of rural credits assert that that question cannot longer be delayed. They pressed for action by the Sixty-third Congress, but failed. Other questions were ahead of that; and the filibusters—one over the

ship bill, and the other over the river and harbor bill—brought everything to a standstill. Since then the farmers have been complaining; and now the men who will represent them in the new Congress are early on their job, so as not to be caught in a pocket again. On this question also Mr. McAdoo should be an adviser.

Although both Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels will have something of importance to say to Congress in their annual reports, Secretary McAdoo will top them, and the other members of the cabinet as well. In his report he will deal with a number of subjects of the most vital concern. It is money that makes the mare go; and the Secretary of the Treasury by virtue of his office must assist with plans for finding the money.

A very large amount has become necessary for the government's legitimate needs. We are faced with a condition that puts theory for the present to rout. Economy is at all times a good cry and a good policy, but there would be no economy in cutting down appropriations when they should be increased.

**Russia and Her Allies.**

For some time a feeling has prevailed that the western allies were not striking Germany with a force proportionate to the efforts and sacrifices of the Russians, and dispatches have been printed indicating resentment at Petrograd that a vigorous offensive was not undertaken in the west in order to relieve the pressure put upon Russia in Poland. At the meeting of the Russian duma Sunday, however, speeches were made that reflected no such state of mind on the part of the Russian government, and the Russian ambassador at London has issued a statement indicative of the fullest understanding between Petrograd and London and a determination to stand together to the end.

It is true that the comparative inactivity of the allies in the west has occasioned surprise, and various explanations have been advanced. The shortage of British munitions has been suggested and also the inadequacy of the British forces on the continent, owing to slow enlistments in England. The real reason is probably that the allies in the west are not strong enough, even with the depletion of the German ranks to reinforce the armies operating in Russia, to undertake an aggressive movement with any chance of success. It is recognized that in all probability the German program is to turn west with a great force when the Russian campaign has been completed. The capture of Warsaw is not a sufficient military objective to enable Germany to rest with that achievement. Calais is a much more important point of attack, carrying with it the command of the English channel and a direct line of communication between England and France. Consequently, a third German advance against Calais is expected to develop as soon as Germany can turn from Russia.

It is assumed to be the present policy of the allied commanders in the west to maintain a succession of "nibbling" attacks, in order to wear down the German strength without seriously wasting their own, and that they are massing their forces to resist a heavy onset by Germany some time later. It is more important that the Germans be kept from the channel than that Russia be relieved from pressure.

In spite of much lingering prejudice against automobiles their influence in improving roads is everywhere in evidence in a way which cannot be denied.

In spite of the war news the weather occasionally asserts itself as a topic of conversation that will not be denied.

August is always the month that makes it difficult to appreciate the discomforts that attach to exploration among the arctic icebergs.

It is perfectly safe for Col. Roosevelt to denounce mollicoddles. They have no votes worth mentioning.

As summer draws to a close predictions of an end of the war in autumn fade into the forgotten past.

Mexico might study Haiti as an example of what persistence in the revolution habit may lead to.

**More Attacks Without Warning.**

German submarines continue to attack merchantmen without warning and to destroy lives that might have been saved if time were given the commanders of the victim ships to abandon them before blows are struck. The latest instance is that of the British steamship *Clintonia*, sunk Sunday. She was, according to reports, fired upon without warning or command to halt, four shells hitting her, killing one and wounding fifteen. Then the survivors took to the boats and the ship was torpedoed, and she sank so quickly that one of the boats was engulfed with a loss of ten lives.

Although no Americans were on board the *Clintonia*, her destruction is contrary to the doctrine of international law that the United States government has stated in its successive notes to Germany, and stated with especial clearness and explicitness in the latest communication. Several times since the dispatch of that note German submarines have attacked merchantmen, and in most cases without warning. In the case of the Iberian American lives were lost, but there is some question

whether the ship was warned before being fired upon.

Is it to be understood that the government at Berlin intends to pay no heed to the third American note, and that it proposes to continue to shoot at unarmed merchantmen without warning? Time enough has passed since the receipt of that note for Germany to have notified all her submarine commanders in case it has been decided at Berlin to conform to the rules of humanity in the conduct of submarine warfare. The repeated attacks without warning cannot be ignored, even though Americans may not be lost.

**Boat Owners and the Law.**

There is a certain amount of reason in the plea of owners of small boats, that the law relating to safe equipment should be amended so as to place the responsibility and penalty for violation upon the masters instead of the owners. It is contended that the masters are, in fact, responsible for lack of equipment in most cases, the owners having scrupulously complied with the requirements of the law, while the masters frequently through their carelessness or indifference operate their craft in a manner to subject the owners to fines. Whether the Department of Commerce takes this view of the matter is a question. By holding the owners responsible the government has a certain recourse in punishment, while if the masters were held accountable penalties would be perhaps difficult of enforcement, unless there were an alternative of imprisonment for non-payment of fines. The boat owners aver that it is just as reasonable to hold them responsible for the faults of the masters of their craft, to whom they have perhaps leased their boats for the season, as it would be to hold the owner of a house for offenses committed on the premises by a tenant. These considerations will doubtless be laid before the department and perhaps before Congress at the next session, so that an equitable system may be worked out whereby those actually guilty of law infraction may be brought under appropriate penalties in order to decrease the marine dangers.

Justice is not so inexorable as to rob a man condemned to capital punishment of opportunity to impress himself on the reading public as a martyr.

Russia is customarily described as a country of inexhaustible resources, but her ability to concentrate them in a military campaign still leaves room for development.

America's inventors are expected to show that a country with an abundance of brains and money is never wholly unprepared.

San Francisco's exposition can claim to have done nobly in an effort to help the world forget its serious troubles.

If it is necessary to cure sun spots in order to avert calamitous conditions down here, the earth's case must be regarded as hopeless.

Germany's statesmen probably expect to have a delay in diplomatic response construed as a tactical silence.

**SHOOTING STARS.**

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

**Truly Accomplished.**

"Is your daughter a musician?" "Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox; "she has studied music thoroughly." "But she never sings or plays the current melodies." "No. She has studied music enough to have some respect for it."

**Not a Convincing Influence.**

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" "No," replied Mr. Growcher. "So many people who seem legally liable to it manage to escape that when a man actually undergoes it, he looks merely like a victim of hard luck."

**Always Under Fire.**

We wish that Congress would adjourn and blame it for depressions. And then we say it should return. And call for extra sessions.

**No Bookworm.**

"What works on political economy have you read?" "None," replied Senator Sorghum. "Political economy is a science that tells you how a government ought to be run, but it doesn't tell you how to get the votes that will enable you to run it."

**Common Humanity.**

There was a man whose opulence extensive. Was something that was noted far and wide. There was no taste or fancy so expensive. He could not have had it gratified. He might have had a crown of jewels flashing. And silken robes of soft and splendid ease. But he wore a hat whose style was far from dashing. And his pantaloons were baggy at the knees. On peacock tongues he might have dined quite freely. But ham and eggs were what he liked the most. And an ordinary baked potato mealy. His admiration shared with tea and toast. His palace was too warm in summer weather. And in winter he had trouble with the heat. And taking circumstances altogether, His bliss, like yours or mine, was incomplete.

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Massive colonial style, with crown post caps; choice of bright, satin or velvet finish; extra value.  
\$8.75 Two-Inch Post Enamel Bed **\$6.75**  
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\$19.75 Two-Inch Continuous-Post Brass Bed **\$14.75**  
Two-inch-post Brass Bed; five fillers; strongly made; bright, satin or velvet finish.  
\$54.75 Colonial Style Brass Bed **\$44.50**  
Heavy Post Brass Bed, of massive design, with heavy post mounts; massive design and guaranteed lacquer.  
\$3.95 Strongly Made Iron Bed **\$1.98**  
The biggest Iron Bed special offered; brass corner balls, heavy chills; strongly made; any size wanted.

**A Few Specials in Bedroom Furniture, Only a Sample of the Many Special Values to be Found at the Store**  
French Style Mahogany Dresser Was \$23.50 Now **\$17.75**  
Sheraton Style Mahogany-Finish Dresser Was \$19.75 Now **\$15.75**  
Sheraton Style Mahogany-Finish Chiffonier Was \$18.75 Now **\$14.75**  
Solid Golden Oak Princess Dresser Was \$16.00 Now **\$11.75**

**Stearns & Foster 45-lb. Special Mattress \$8.75**  
Stearns & Foster Regal Mattress, 45 lbs. in weight and built of good grade cotton, scientifically woven into a full size mattress that will never get lumpy. The ticking is blue art with fancy stripes and is very attractive. It is closely tufted and has roll edge.  
\$16.75 Stearns & Foster 55-lb. Hotel Style Mattress..... **\$12.50**  
\$7.75 All-cotton, 45-lb. Roll-edge Special Mattress..... **\$4.95**  
\$1.75 Feather Pillows, beautiful art ticking. Special during sale..... **\$1.19**  
**\$4.98 White Enamel Crib, \$2.98**  
This Crib is just like the illustration. It is of heavy iron, with white enamel removable sides and a heavy National link spring.

**Blankets and Comforts**  
Blankets are going to be higher this fall. Why not anticipate your needs and buy now? You'll save 15% to 25%. There are just as big values in Comforts, too.  
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\$4.00 Silk-bound Blankets, 66x80, white with blue and pink borders, gray and blue borders..... **\$1.98**  
\$5.00 Blankets, 80 per cent wool, 10-4 size..... **\$3.95**  
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\$6.00 All-wool Blankets, 10-4 size, plaids & borders..... **\$4.50**  
\$7.00 All-wool Blankets, 11-4 size, plaids & borders..... **\$5.45**  
\$8.00 Superior Quality, 11-4 All-wool Blankets..... **\$6.75**  
\$10.00 Blue Grass Wool Blankets, 11-4 size..... **\$8.75**